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A data portal for regional climatic trend analysis in a Peruvian High Andes region

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Abstract. In the frame of a Swiss-Peruvian climate change adaptation initiative (PACC), operational and historical data series of more than 100 stations of the Peruvian Meteorological and Hydrological Service (SENAMHI) are now accessible in a dedicated data portal. The data portal allows for example the comparison of data series or the interpolation of spatial fields as well as download of data in various data formats. It is thus a valuable tool supporting the process of data homogenisation and generation of a regional baseline climatology for a sound development of adequate climate change adaptation measures. The procedure to homogenize air-temperature and precipitation data series near Cusco city is outlined and followed by an exemplary trend analysis. Local air temperature trends are found to be in line with global mean trends.

1 Introduction

The impacts of climatic changes are unequally distributed over the globe. The reason for this is on the one hand because climatic trends have a spatial variability (e.g. Groves et al., 2008) and on the other hand because different regions and systems are dissimilarly vulnerable and sensitive to changes (Schneider et al., 2007). With regard to ongoing international efforts (e.g. Adaptation Fund (AF) and the new Climate Fund under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC) for developing and implementing adequate adaptation measures, reliable climate data baselines on a regional – or even local – level become increasingly important. Successful and sustainable adaptation measures require knowledge on regional climatic trends and must be embedded in their regional and local context, that is, they must be developed in close collaboration with the people affected and considering their cultural, political and environmental context (Yohe et al., 2007).

Within the frame of a Peruvian-Swiss climate change adaptation initiative (PACC; Salzmann et al., 2009) for the Central Peruvian Andes, substantial efforts have been undertaken to provide a climatological baseline for the region

Cusco-Apurimac in the Central Peruvian Andes (Fig. 1). It is aimed at completing and homogenizing available data records and consequently provide reliable, long-term climate time series in order to (i) derive and analyse climatic trends in the target region, to (ii) compute scenarios (statistical downscaling of GCM results), and eventually to (iii) serve as the climatological basis for developing and implementing adequate adaptation measures. Additionally, the performance of alternative data sets has been analysed for the region, such as satellite precipitation estimations from TRMM (Scheel et al., 2010).

So far, there are two widely known meteorological data portals publicly accessible that allow for download, graphical representation and analysis of climate data worldwide: (i) the KNMI Climate Explorer (2010) and (ii) the Goddard Institute of Space Studies (GISS) global surface temperature analysis data portal (NASA-GISS, 2010), which is partly based on the Global Historical Climatology Network (GHCN; Peterson et al., 1997). However, these data portals only provide a handful of stations for the Peru's Central Andes region. Here, we present an approach for collecting, pre-analysing and distributing climate data on a regional level through a data portal specifically developed for the Cusco-Apurimac Region (Fig. 1). The aim is to include as many hydro-meteorological data as possible for the target region.



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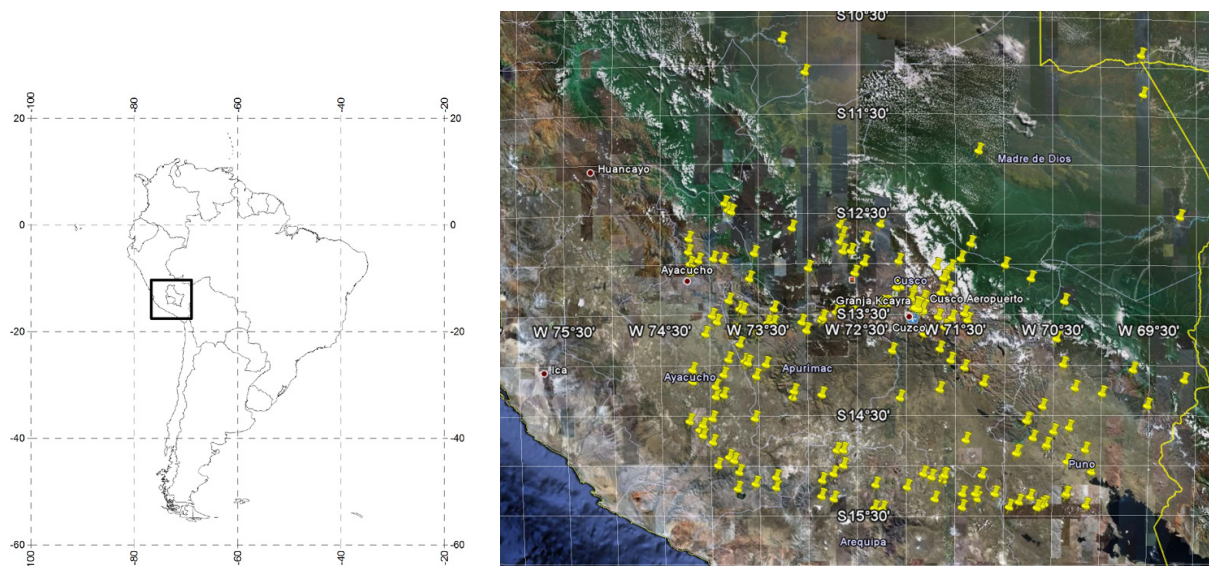


Figure 1. Region Cusco-Apurimac in the Peruvian Central Andes and the respective available climate stations. The plots, as shown, are provided in the PACC data portal.

Moreover, a strategy is described on how to generate reliable long-term daily climate time series in a remote mountain region with typically relatively low spatial and temporal data coverage. In an exemplary manner, results for the station Granja Kcayra (near Cusco) are shown and analyzed.

2 Methods

In Peru, measuring and maintaining hydrological and meteorological data is under the responsibility of the National Service for Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAMHI). Data records are stored as hard copies, and the process of digitizing this data is currently ongoing. SENAMHI publishes daily data of the past few years on their webpage (www.senamhi.gob.pe). For access to longer historical time series, SENAMHI must be contacted personally.

For the purposes and goals of PACC, a data portal has been established which is described in the following section.

2.1 Data portal

In remote mountain regions proper measurement of meteorological data and station maintenance is typically challenging, and human as well as financial resources are often very limited, data series are incomplete, implausible and inhomogeneous. Prior to use these data records for climatic analyses, it is required to first quality check, treat, complete and homogenize these data (Begert et al., 2005; Appenzeller et al., 2008). Currently, there is an increasing demand of reliable climate time series by scientists and decision makers alike for the purposes of past climate trend analyses, scenario construction and impact assessment, and eventually as a basis for

adequate development of adaptation measures. Therefore, tools and strategies must be developed to ease data homogenization processes, even and particularly in remote mountain regions, where spatial climate variability is high and often complex due to strong topographic influences. The set-up of a data portal can thereby be a critical initial step and a helpful tool. It allows for an overview and initial exploration of the available data in a specific region, and for transparent and centrally managed data update. That is, a data portal is a management and initial exploring tool, rather than a substitute for scientific data analysis tools.

The initiation of a data portal goes naturally along with easy access of many valuable data, which opens many possibilities for new studies. Communication and declaration about data policy, including access, use and eventual publication of data is thus critical and appropriate attention should be given to this issue at a very early stage of the implementation.

The data portal created within the frame of PACC is based on a kernel programmed in FORTRAN, and provides a user-interface realised in HTML. For the relatively small project region (Cusco-Apurimac; Fig. 1), a considerable amount of climate data is actually available. Figure 2 shows the frequency distribution per altitude range of the stations included in the data portal. From Fig. 2 it is evident, that the number of stations has decreased from more than 120 stations between 1960 and 1970 to about 80 stations. Between 1980 and late 1990, the station count reduction was particularly pronounced. During the last two decades, the number of station again increased moderately. At altitudes between 3000 m and 4000 m a.s.l., there are currently about 40 stations available.

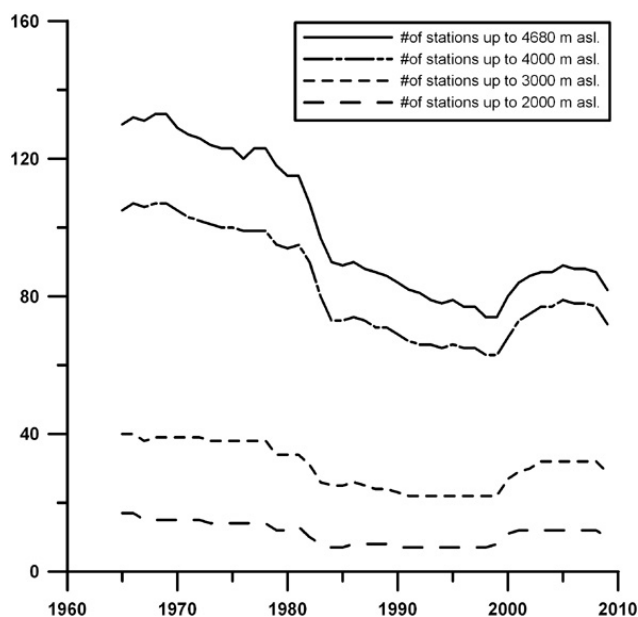


Figure 2. Frequency distribution per altitude class of climatological stations in the Cusco-Apurimac region that are accessible in the PACC data portal.

Furthermore, the PACC data portal also includes data from alternative sources like satellites (Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission; TRMM) or hydrological run off data and provides several useful functionalities to screen, explore, visualize, export, etc. data (Fig. 3). In the following some of the most important features are described.

2.1.1 Metadata access

Proper metadata description and access is a critical element of a data portal, in particular when a portal is aimed at supporting data homogenization processes. The PACC data portal allows for easy access to all available meta data for each data record (Fig. 4). For each station, geographical longitude, latitude and altitude is indicated. A click on the station name leads to a outline map of the station. If a station relocation is known, then the station-ID changes, the station name is indexed and a separate metadata-file is provided. For each station the range of each variable is listed. The lower and upper limits for a variable can actively be set in the portal and outliers can optionally be turned into missing values.

2.1.2 Temporal and spatial comparison of data records

The PACC portal enables temporal and spatial comparison of time series through several plotting possibilities.

The function *xy-plot* allows for comparison of two stations (Fig. 5). The example in Fig. 5 shows a good correlation, with a root mean square deviation (RMS) of 27 mm for monthly precipitation of the stations La Angostura and

Tisco. These two stations are about 20 km apart and differ in elevation by some meters only.

The *xy-plot* function (Fig. 5) may be used for finding stations with similar climatic characteristics in order to fill data gaps, or for getting a rapid impression about the meteorological variability within a region.

The function *matrix-plot* (Fig. 6) allows (i) for a rapid overview of available data (daily or temporal aggregated, see Sect. 2.1.3) within a defined time period (in red: missing values) and (ii) for a visual impression about the seasonality and inter-annual variability of precipitation sum.

The *sumplot* function (Fig. 9) allows for enhanced double-mass curve homogeneity testing (Craddock-test). In the data portal enhanced double-mass curve functionality allows for a first homogeneity test. The double-mass curve is a popular tool to check homogeneity (e.g. Buishand, 1982). This curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative amounts of the considered station, against the cumulative amounts of one or a set of neighbouring stations. The plotted points tend to fall along a straight line under conditions of homogeneity. Instead of the double-mass curve one can also plot the cumulative deviations from some average value, as it is implemented in the portal. The cumulative deviations have the advantage that changes in the mean amount of rainfall are easier recognized (Craddock, 1979). The graph of the cumulative deviations is sometimes called a residual mass curve. A more current application of the “craddock” method can be found e.g. in Brunetti et al. (2006).

2.1.3 Temporal data aggregation

The data portal allows for temporal data aggregation. The data in the portal is stored as daily values, which can be temporally aggregated to monthly or annual means or sums. The temporal aggregation can then be visualized with the tools presented above and may be exported in aggregated form (see also Sect. 2.1.5).

2.1.4 Spatial interpolation of daily/monthly precipitation fields

Another useful function is the spatial interpolation of daily and monthly precipitation fields (works only for precipitation). Within the portal, the inverse-distance weighting (IDW) interpolation method is implemented, intended for a first, rapid and explorative overview of the precipitation regime in the target region (Cusco and Apurimac, Peru). Because the availability of precipitation stations is variable in time, the interpolation includes only the available stations, which can optionally be plotted on the map. Plots can easily be generated for daily or monthly values over a user-defined time period. Moreover, the generated plots can be animated and in this manner provide an even better impression of the dynamics of the precipitation regime.

[Google-Earth KML file](#) (MIME type "application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml")

	ABANCAY	ABANCAY_1	ABANCAY_SUT	ACJANACO	ACOMAYO	ANCO	ANDAHUA
location	-13.6/-72.9/2750	-13.6/-72.9/2377	-13.6/-72.9/2377	-13.2/-71.6/3487	-13.9/-71.7/3160	-13.0/-73.6/2815	-15.5/-72.3/3
available from	1965-01-01	1984-05-01	2000-12-31	2001-02-01	1965-01-01	1965-01-01	1965-01-01
available till	2011-02-28	1986-02-28	2010-10-21	2009-07-31	2011-02-28	1982-09-30	2011-02-28

maximum temperature [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_TMAX	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_TMAX	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_TMAX	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_TMAX	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_TMAX	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_TMAX	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_TMAX
minimum temperature [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_TMIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_TMIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_TMIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_TMIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_TMIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_TMIN	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_TMIN
temperature 07 local time [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_T07	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_T07	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_T07	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_T07	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_T07	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_T07	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_T07
temperature 13 local time [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_T13	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_T13	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_T13	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_T13	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_T13	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_T13	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_T13
temperature 19 local time [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_T19	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_T19	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_T19	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_T19	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_T19	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_T19	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_T19
dew point 07 local time [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_TD07	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_TD07	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_TD07	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_TD07	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_TD07	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_TD07	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_TD07
dew point 13 local time [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_TD13	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_TD13	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_TD13	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_TD13	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_TD13	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_TD13	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_TD13
dew point 19 local time [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_TD19	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_TD19	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_TD19	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_TD19	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_TD19	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_TD19	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_TD19
rel. humidity 07 local time [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_RH07	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_RH07	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_RH07	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_RH07	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_RH07	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_RH07	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_RH07
rel. humidity 13 local time [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_RH13	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_RH13	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_RH13	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_RH13	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_RH13	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_RH13	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_RH13
rel. humidity 19 local time [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_RH19	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_RH19	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_RH19	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_RH19	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_RH19	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_RH19	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_RH19
precipitation [mm]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_RR	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_RR	<input type="checkbox"/> 263360_RR	<input type="checkbox"/> 005571_RR	<input type="checkbox"/> 000687_RR	<input type="checkbox"/> 156216_RR	<input type="checkbox"/> 157310_RR
daily mean temperature [°C]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_TMEAN	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_TMEAN					
relative humidity [%]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_RELHUM	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_RELHUM					
air pressure at station [hPa]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_PSTA	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_PSTA					
wind velocity [m/s ??]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_WSPD	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_WSPD					
wind direction [°]	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> 000605_WDIR	<input type="checkbox"/> 156234_WDIR					

Start date:

End date:

Force saving to file: ☐

Always draw lines between data points: ☐

Set invalid data to missing value: ☐

Write quality flags: ☐

Date format:

Aggregation:

Senamhi daily meteo data

All stations

Selection using coordinates and altitudes:

Geogr. latitude south [°]
 Geogr. latitude north [°]
 Geogr. longitude west [°]
 Geogr. longitude east [°]

and / or

minimum Altitude [m]
 maximum Altitude [m]

[Spatial interpolation of daily precipitation](#)
[Spatial interpolation of monthly precipitation](#)
[Google-Earth station list](#)

Figure 3. Data portal of the PACC project with the possibility of pre-selecting stations by a geographical criterion, as a latitude-longitude and/or an altitude range (lower right corner). In the main screen of the data portal, a station-parameter combination can be selected for download, analysis or graphical representation of meteorological data.

Metadata for station GRANJA KCAYRA (000607)

[Station map in Google Maps](#)

geographic latitude: -13.5569°
 geographic longitude: -71.8753°
 height: 3219m

	aggregation mode (default)	minimum-threshold	maximum-threshold
maximum temperature [°C]	mean	9	28
minimum temperature [°C]	mean	-10.5	13
temperature 07 local time [°C]	mean	-10.5	15
temperature 13 local time [°C]	mean	5	28
temperature 19 local time [°C]	mean	0	20
dew point 07 local time [°C]	mean	-15	15
dew point 13 local time [°C]	mean	0	28
dew point 19 local time [°C]	mean	-5	20
rel. humidity 07 local time [%]	mean	2	100
rel. humidity 13 local time [%]	mean	2	100
rel. humidity 19 local time [%]	mean	2	100
precipitation [mm]	sum	0	65

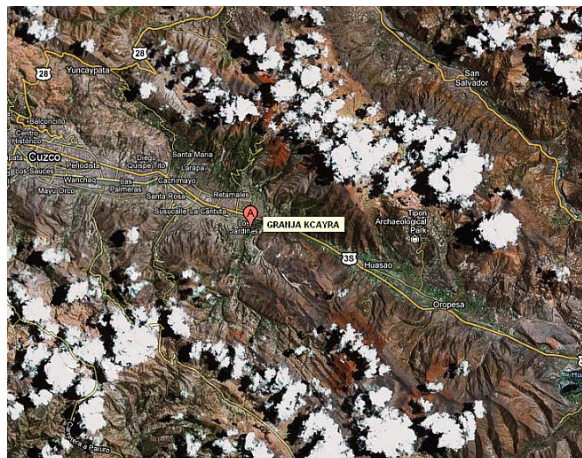


Figure 4. Metadata in the PACC data portal, here for the Station Granja Kcayra. The metadata includes a link to Google Earth, with the geographic location of each station. The thresholds for plausible values are also indicated.

For the application of more sophisticated interpolation methods in order to produce final interpolation maps, the data can be exported in order to apply specific and more sophisticated interpolation methods (e.g. PRISM (Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model); see Daly et al., 1994)

2.1.5 Export and download functionalities

All of the aforementioned products generated within the functionalities provided by the data portal may be exported and downloaded. Time series (daily or temporally aggregated) can be downloaded in ASCII or CSV format, plots exported in the PNG format.

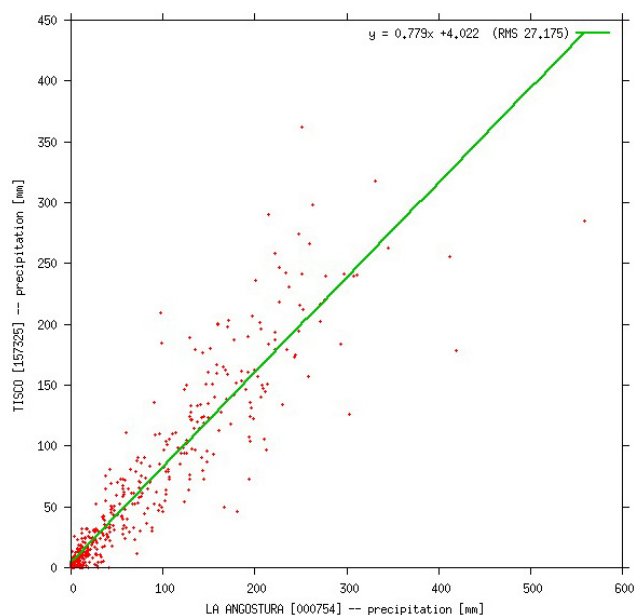


Figure 5. XY-plot for the two high-altitude precipitation stations La Angostura (15.18° S, 71.65° W, 4150 m a.s.l.) and Tisco (15.35° S, 71.45° W, 4175 m a.s.l.). Shown are monthly precipitation sums (red crosses), the equation of the line of best fit (green line) and the RMS value.

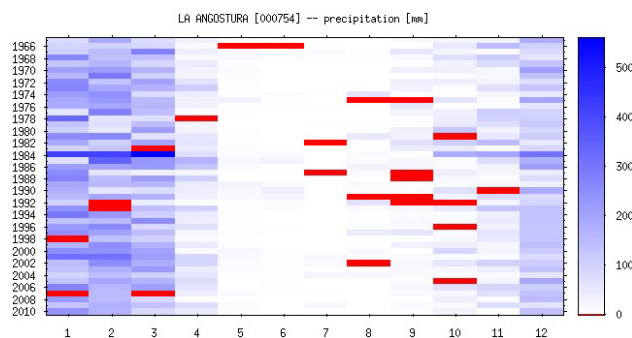


Figure 6. Matrix plot of monthly (aggregated from daily values) precipitation sums for the precipitation station La Angostura (15.18° S, 71.65° W, 4150 m a.s.l.) from January 1965 to December 2010. The red bars are for monthly values having less than the predefined minimum number of plausible daily values required for the calculation of a monthly mean or sum.

2.1.6 Data plausibility

The process of data homogenization (see next section) includes the check of data series regarding their plausibility and the detection and replacement of implausible or erroneous values. The above presented data portal tools provide several ways to check data records regarding their plausibility. Figure 7 shows an example of a detected implausible value. While precipitation sums of the three stations Janacancha, La Angostura and Tisco have similar monthly sums be-

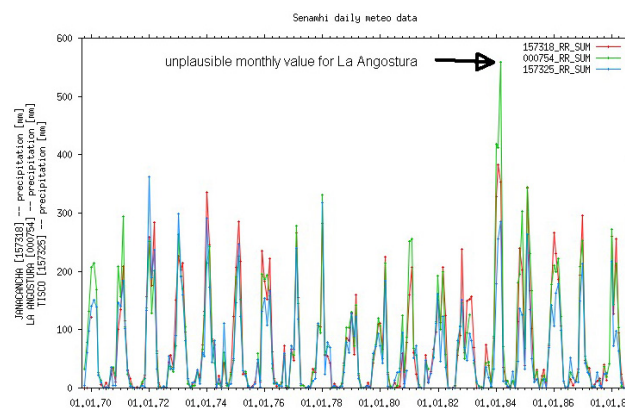


Figure 7. Detection of an unplausible value in a precipitation data series of the stations Janacancha (15.18° S, 71.77° W, 4320 m a.s.l., in red), La Angostura (15.18° S, 71.65° W, 4150 m a.s.l., in green) and Tisco (15.35° S, 71.45° W, 4175 m a.s.l., in blue).

tween 1970 and 1988, it is evident from the comparison with the other two stations that for La Angostura in February 1984 the monthly sum is implausibly high. This error may be introduced by technical problems with the measurement station, misreading of the value by the person who transmitted the data etc. In a first step, this value may be turned into “missing value” in the data portal. In a second step, the reason for the implausible value either is found and corrected or a plausible value is estimated through interpolation.

2.2 The homogenization approach

As stated above, plausible, complete and homogeneous climate data series are an absolute prerequisite for any climate related trend analysis (e.g. Appenzeller et al., 2008). Despite this importance, quality-proofed and homogenized data series are often not available, particularly for mountain regions. A reasonable explanation hereof is probably that data quality control, completion and homogenization is generally a challenging and time consuming task, particularly in remote high mountain regions where data is scarce and topography raises additional complexity (Begert et al., 2005; Auer et al., 2007).

In the region of Cusco-Apurimac, there is a significant number of data series available (see above and Fig. 1) and many of them with data records starting as early as 1965. On the one hand, however, station records and station history are often fragmentary or lost, among other reasons also as a result of armed conflicts in the region, particularly in the 1980s, and during the past decades, many stations also have been relocated. On the other hand, methods and measuring techniques have remained the same in the Cusco-Apurimac region during the entire measuring period.

In order to improve data quality despite the limitations outlined above, a strategy was developed to enhance data quality and reliability significantly and to complete data series where

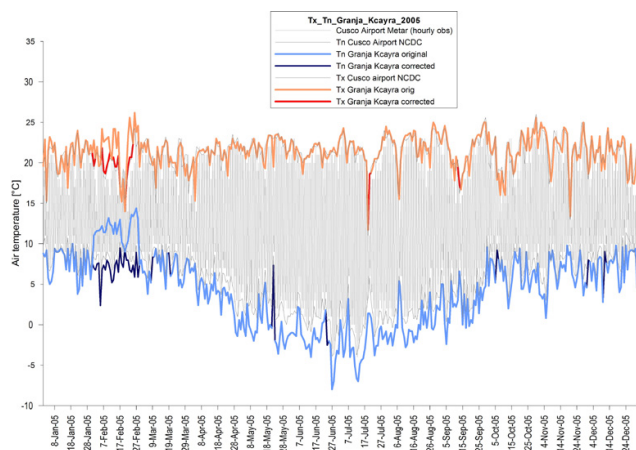


Figure 8. Comparison between daily minimum (Tn, in light blue) and maximum Temperature (Tx, in orange) of Granja Kcayra station (13.56° S, 71.88° W, 3219 m a.s.l., near Cusco city), hourly METAR air temperature observations (in light grey) and NCDC Tx and Tn data records of the nearby station of Cusco-Airport (13.56° S, 71.88° W, 3219 m a.s.l., in grey), and the respective corrections made for Granja Kcayra (in dark red and dark blue) for the year 2005.

possible. The strategy followed here is based on known regional climatic trends and thus requires complete, long-term time series, which, however, are not available for the Cusco-Apurimac region. To overcome this limitation, instead of using a single long-term record as a reference station, clusters/ensembles of available station series were used which then served as a substitute for one single, “reference” station. This is similar to the procedure described in Brunetti et al. (2006), where the a priori existence of a homogeneous reference series is also not necessary. In the following, our approach is outlined in more detail for the example for the station cluster around Granja Kcayra, near Cusco (13.56° S, 71.88° W, 3219 m a.s.l.; data record back to 1965).

In the vicinity of the station Granja Kcayra, two additional data sources provide time series of climate variables; the Meteorological Aerodrome Records (METARs) and data from the National Climate Data Center (NCDC) for Cusco Airport (13.54° S, 71.94° W, 3249 m a.s.l.). METAR-records can be downloaded e.g. from NOAA (NOAA, 2011). These two additional data sources can be used for homogenization and data correction. As shown in Fig. 8, e.g. erroneous minimum and maximum temperatures can be corrected. The METARs of Cusco Airport, unlike to most other airports worldwide, provide additional variables, such as hourly precipitation sums. With this basis, e.g. daily precipitation values wrong by the factor 10 can be detected and corrected.

Four more stations are situated within 50 km horizontal distance and with less than 200 m elevation difference: Acomayo (13.92° S, 71.68° W, 3160 m a.s.l.), Anta Ancachuro (13.47° S, 72.22° W, 3340 m a.s.l.), Paruro (13.77° S,

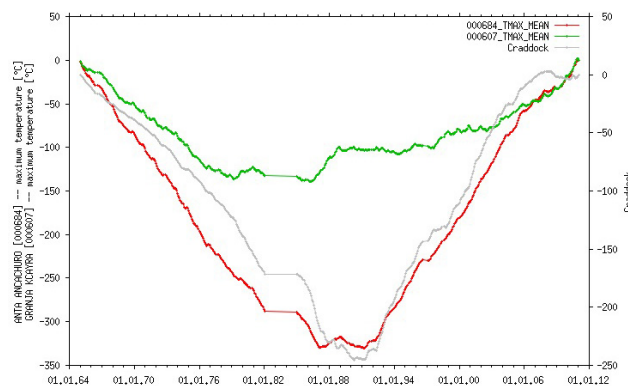


Figure 9. The craddock test (Craddock, 1979), as available in the PACC data portal shows a strong inhomogeneity in the Anta Ancachuro-Granja Kcayra relation of monthly mean maximum temperature.

71.84° W, 3084 m a.s.l.) and Paucartambo (13.32° S, 71.59° W, 3042 m a.s.l.).

The homogeneity of the station cluster can then be checked with the data portal by forming station couples and applying the craddock test (Craddock, 1979). Figure 9 shows the result of the Craddock test for maximum temperature of the station couple Granja Kcayra vs. Anta Ancachuro. A strong inhomogeneity for the values before and after March 1988 is indicated by the strong deviation of the cumulative deviation from average. As the station couple Paucartambo vs. Anta Ancachuro also shows this inhomogeneity, but not Paucartambo vs. Granja Kcayra, or Acomayo vs. Granja Kcayra, it is very likely that maximum temperature at Anta Ancachuro is not homogeneous before and after March 1988. Consequently, the time series of Anta Ancachuro is homogenized by adding the monthly mean differences between March 1988 and 2010 to the respective mean maximum temperature of the other stations. Precipitation is homogenized in a similar way using the respective quotients of the monthly sums between the stations to be homogenized and the reference station cluster. As also stated by Brunetti et al. (2006), it is problematic to homogenize small breaks (craddock curve deviates only slightly from straight line) with no indication from metadata. Therefore, small breaks are not homogenized here, neither.

3 Trend analysis for the station Granja Kcayra, Cusco

Trends for the station Granja Kcayra were analyzed based on the records previously treated as outlined above. Linear trends and gaussian filtered trends are shown (Figs. 10 and 11). Mean yearly air temperature show a rather small year-to-year variation of about 2 °C at most. For mean yearly air temperature, a clear positive trend is found for the period 1965 to 2010, which is somewhat more pronounced between

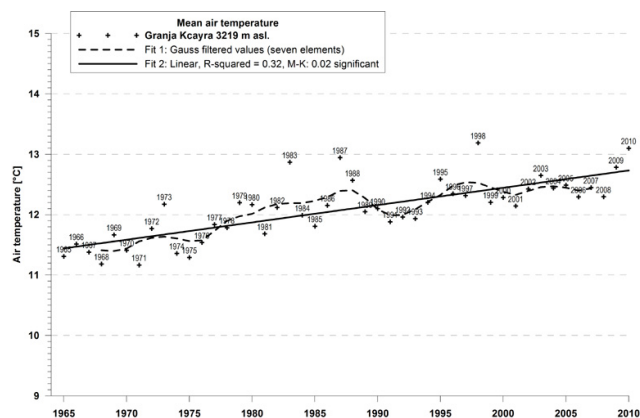


Figure 10. Air temperature and linear and gaussian low-pass filtered trends for the homogeneous time series of Granja Kcayra (-13.56°S , -71.88°E , 3219 m a.s.l.). Linear trend is $0.3^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ between 1965 and 2010. This trend is significant at the 0.02 level with Mann-Kendall test.

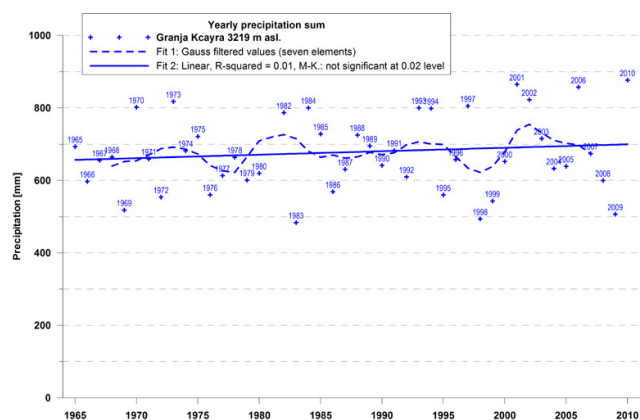


Figure 11. Yearly precipitation sum and linear and gaussian low-pass filtered trends for the homogeneous time series of Granja Kcayra (-13.56°S , -71.88°E , 3219 m a.s.l.). Linear trend between 1965 and 2010 is not significant at the 0.02 level with Mann-Kendall test.

1965 and 1988 (Fig. 10). Yearly precipitation sums show virtually no trend for the mentioned period, but a considerable year-to-year variation of up to about 400 mm, the long-term mean being around 700 mm (Fig. 11).

Putting these trends in a more continental/global context, we can state that from visual comparison the linear air temperature trends found so far found for the Cusco area are in line with the large-scale global air temperature trends (IPCC, 2007). Compared to observed trends e.g. in Europe, the trends for Cusco are however lower. The trend of the mean yearly air temperature in Granja Kcayra is about $0.30^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for 1965 to 2010, whereas e.g. for Zurich-Fluntern (Switzerland) the respective trend is $0.43^{\circ}\text{C decade}^{-1}$ for the same period (MeteoSchweiz, 2011).

The lower trend of Granja Kcayra air temperature may be related the so called “global dimming” or “decreasing clear sky visibility over land” in the last few decades, as described e.g. in Wild (2009) or in Wang et al. (2009). While there was a “European brightening” since the mid-80s, global dimming continued, particularly over Asia, South America, Australia and Africa.

Regarding precipitation sums, it seems that there is a slight increase since mid 1960s for Cusco (Fig. 11). However, this very weak trend is not significant with a Mann-Kendall test at 0.02 level. In the central Andes region, wet season precipitation is rather depending on large scale wind conditions in the upper troposphere than on ENSO as stated e.g. by Lenters and Cook (1999); Garreaud and Aceituno (2001) and Rohrer et al. (2010). So, the rather pronounced year-to-year variations in precipitation may be correlated to the continental upper air wind regime.

4 Conclusion and perspectives

The challenges of adapting to adverse impacts of climatic changes require solid data baselines on regional to local scales. In mountain regions, where impacts are expected to be particularly high and the adaptive capacity of the people is often low, reliable long-term climate time series are rare and spatial and temporal data coverage is typically low. Therefore, straightforward tools and methods are needed, to generate a data baseline, that is, reliable long-term climate time series. Here, we presented a data portal tool, developed in the frame of the PACC program. We found the data portal a particularly valuable tool for data collection, screening, homogenization and distribution. The study also shows that search for alternative data (e.g. METAR) can be well worth as they can serve as important data sources in a data quality control, interpolation and homogenization process.

Our experience has furthermore shown, that a common climate data platform such as the described data portal can fulfil an important role for interdisciplinary research in climate change adaptation. It also stimulates an enhanced open interaction between various government agencies involved in planning adaptation measures. In this sense, our data portal approach could be a model case for other adaptation projects at the local to national level, especially in developing countries.

Currently, the portal is open for PACC collaborators only, for ongoing studies in the fields of hydrology, food security, and disaster risk reduction. In future, however, it might become accessible also for a wider scientific community.

First trend analysis for temperature and precipitation show a slight positive linear trend.

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